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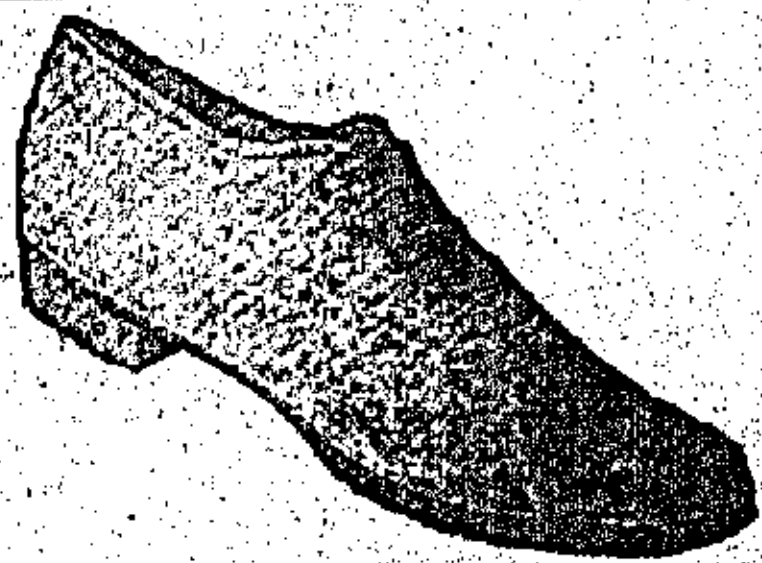
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[20-2]

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[218]

THE CONSCRIPTION TRIBUNAL.

SIXTH MEETING.

FOUR MEN OUT OF TWELVE SET
FREE.

The sixth meeting of the Hongkong Conscription Tribunal was held at the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon, the Chairman, Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., presiding over a full attendance of members.

Twelve cases came under consideration, and out of these four men are to be set free for military service. The results, stated briefly, were as follows:—

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

F. A. Redmond, exempt.
K. Braysday, exempt.
H. G. Earle, exempt.
H. Digby, exempt.
G. E. Marley, exempt.
J. D. Wright, exempt.

The following men of military age from the University appeared on the agenda paper as having been rejected as unfit for service:—J. Day, W. Brown, W. P. C. Trafford, G. A. Middleton-Smith, W. J. Hinton, A. G. Warren and J. W. Faulkner.

MESSRS. J. T. SHAW & CO.

S. Rapley, one month's exemption.
Of the other employees of J. T. Shaw & Co., J. A. Pearson has been rejected as unfit.

MESSRS. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

R. D. Wilks, no exemption.
J. H. Donnithorne, two months' exemption.

The following men from this firm have been rejected as unfit:—E. J. Statter, W. W. Fleming, T. Leiman, A. H. West, P. W. G. Clark and H. L. Stainfield.

THE CENTRAL AGENCY, LTD.

J. Rodger, no exemption.
The following men have been rejected as unfit:—J. S. Nicolson, C. Wallace and C. McInnes.

MOLLER & CO.

S. T. Williamson, exempt.
H. W. Lucas, exempt.
In this firm, F. Hobbs has been rejected as unfit.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

The first cases considered were those from the University:—F. A. Redmond, K. Braysday, H. G. Earle, H. Digby, G. E. Marley and J. D. Wright. Dr. Jordan, as the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, represented the University in the absence of Sir Charles Eliot.

The CHAIRMAN (to Dr. Jordan)—The Tribunal has read the very full and interesting memorandum on the position and work of the University written by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Eliot, and by yourself as Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and by the Deans of the three Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Engineering. We very much regret that Sir Charles Eliot cannot be here to-day, but we understand that he was obliged to go to Peking to interview the Chinese Minister of Education, regarding the scheme for the training in the University here of Chinese teachers for Chinese Government schools, and we have learnt in the last day or so, and are glad to hear, that the arrangement has been concluded for twenty Chinese teachers to come this term. Well, Dr. Jordan, this memorandum puts it to us that the University's work is of a highly important character, both imperially and educationally. The Vice-Chancellor points out that recently the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce made representations to the Hongkong Government and, I think, to the British Legation at Peking, that our commercial interests in China and Imperial interests suffer from a deficiency, in their opinion, of British education and urging the need for maintaining British schools and Universities in China. The Vice-Chancellor also says that the University was founded largely by Chinese subscriptions, and that many students—I think 97 at the present time—are sent here and their fees paid by the Provincial Governments of China, for which reason, he puts it to us, the closing of the University would involve a breach of arrangements already entered into with the Chinese authorities. The Vice-Chancellor also makes a distinction between the position of this University and that of Oxford and Cambridge and other Universities in England, on the ground that their practical closing during the war is due to the absence of students who are at the front, whereas, the Vice-Chancellor says, at the University here, the present summer matriculation entry is the largest in the history of the University. On these grounds, the Vice-Chancellor puts it to the Tribunal that Imperial interests as well as the essential interests of the Colony call for the absolute exemption of all six men before

the Tribunal. Now, Dr. Jordan, do you agree with the views that are put to us by the Vice-Chancellor?

Dr. JORDAN—Yes, sir, I endorse every word.

The CHAIRMAN—And do the Deans of the three Faculties endorse what has been said?

Each replied in the affirmative.

The CHAIRMAN—The University's pre-war whole-time staff was 15—European Professors and Lecturers 13, and two Lecturers, who had been appointed before the war, but who arrived after the war had commenced. I am not counting the Electrician who is not on the teaching staff. To-day we gather that the European teaching staff of Professors and Lecturers is 13, and there are, in addition, two demonstrators or instructors in Engineering. One man, we gather, has left for military service. The Vice-Chancellor further emphasises the point that there has been a great growth in the work of the University during the war, saying that the University only started work in the Autumn of 1912, and that there has been a proportional increase in the necessary provision of hostels and outside examination work. The University was, of course, much in its infancy at the outbreak of war and the growth in each department has been very great since.

Dr. JORDAN—Outside examinations in particular.

The CHAIRMAN—Professor Wright is 28 and single and is Professor of English Language and Literature and Dean of the Faculty of Arts. We understand from this memorandum that the number of students in the Faculty of Arts has increased from 27 in 1914 to 60 or 70 in the current term, and that the training of Chinese teachers, which has already been referred to, falls into this Faculty. Mr. Braysday is 20 and single, and is a Lecturer in the same Faculty and is also Registrar. Professor Earle is 31 and married and is Professor of Physiology and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. We see, from your papers, Professor Earle, that the General Medical Council in England has sent out a warning, which we understand to be that during the war the requirements of the minimum curriculum must be maintained, or the recognition which is accorded to the Hongkong medical degrees will not be continued.

Dr. EARLE—That is not sent specifically here, but is a general warning to all Universities.

The CHAIRMAN—Do you consider that that minimum curriculum and standard can be maintained, Professor Earle, if there is any reduction in your department, which, as far as we are concerned, only touches yourself and Professor Digby?

Dr. EARLE—There is no possible reduction.

The CHAIRMAN—Is there any requirement by the General Medical Council as to whole-time men?

Dr. EARLE—There is no specific requirement; but the custom at all medical schools is to have at least two full-time men.

The CHAIRMAN—You put it to us, Professor Earle, that part-time lecturers, as could be obtained from among the medical practitioners here, would not suffice to maintain that standard?

Dr. EARLE—No; we already employ 14, but I do not consider that in the elementary subjects of the curriculum, during the first three years, part-time lecturers are possible.

The CHAIRMAN—Having regard to the fact that the students' native language is not English, you put it to us that part-time lecturers would not suffice to maintain the standard and the result would be that your medical degrees would not receive the recognition they do at the present day?

Dr. EARLE—I cannot say definitely that they would not receive recognition, but it would be very difficult to maintain the standard required. The Hongkong School of Medicine, which was established before the University, did not apply for recognition because they had not two whole-time men. It is regarded as a preliminary to recognition that there must be two whole-time men.

Dr. JORDAN—Supposing one of the men is taken away, we are bound to report it, and as soon as it is reported I am practically convinced that the General Medical Council will take away recognition of our degrees.

The CHAIRMAN—You put it to us that we are under an obligation to the Chinese authorities to maintain this standard of degrees.

Dr. JORDAN—Very strongly so.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing)—Professor Digby, you are 34 and married, and are Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. You have heard what Professor Earle has said with regard to the Faculty of Medicine. Do you agree with him?

Professor Digby—Yes, I agree with him, but I am quite ready to go Home.

The CHAIRMAN—We know you are ready to go Home. Are you of opinion that the University can spare you?

Professor Digby—It is very difficult to say. I think, if I went, the University teaching would be impaired to some extent. It depends on how long the war will last. Part time teaching is not very satisfactory for a long period.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Redmond)—You are 32 and married and are lecturer in Civil Engineering; you are also warden, I think, of one of the hostels. We gather from your form, Mr. Redmond, that you are of opinion that you can be spared. You put it to us that by arrangements with part time men you could be spared.

Mr. REDMOND—I think so. If we are to carry on as usual, I do not think so, but if the University has to carry on less efficiently then I can be spared.

The CHAIRMAN—You say that although the whole time staff of the Engineering Faculty has been considerably depleted, it might still be possible to arrange for part time men to do most of your lecturing and that the trained Chinese demonstrators could do a good deal of the field and drawing office work. You put it to us that in your particular department that could be done without serious detriment to the University.

Mr. REDMOND—Yes, I think so.

The CHAIRMAN—Three men have recently left the Engineering Department to take up other work in Hongkong?

Mr. REDMOND—One of them is going Home to the front.

The CHAIRMAN—Who are the three?

Mr. REDMOND—Mr. Mathewman, who is going Home to the front, and Mr. Brown, who is taking over Dr. Stuart's work, and Mr. Surman.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Marley)—You are in the same department and are a lecturer. You are 38 and married and are warden of one of the hostels. Have you anything you want to add to what you have already said in the form?

Mr. MARLEY—Nothing.

The CHAIRMAN—You do not express any view, I think, as to whether the University can get on without you?

Mr. MARLEY—I leave that to the University authorities. I would rather not express an opinion.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Holman is at present away on University business; when will he return?

Dr. JORDAN—Not much before the session begins.

The CHAIRMAN—He is of military age, but we do not know whether he is fit or unfit. He is in the Faculty of Arts?

Dr. JORDAN—That is so.

The CHAIRMAN (to Professor Middleton Smith)—You are Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and the only Dean who does not happen to be before us. We would like to ask if you have anything in addition to say in regard to engineering.

Professor MIDDLETON SMITH—I entirely disagree with everything Mr. Redmond has said. His suggestion is quite impossible. I think we have suffered a great deal in our department. It is the only department that has lost one man right from the beginning of the war, and now the work on the lights upon which two out of three men are engaged very much interferes with their teaching efficiency. I know Mr. Redmond is very keen to go—I am glad that he is—but up to the present it has been found quite impossible to obtain professional engineers to do Mr. Brown's work. We had the greatest difficulty in finding professional engineers to fill the other two vacancies. I can only say that for the engineering degree there were 100 students and 70 per cent. of them took the engineering in which Mr. Redmond is engaged; that is to say 70 students out of 250 in the University could not take the engineering degree if he went. The Vice-Chancellor is very much against utilising the Chinese demonstrators as proposed and I wish to say very emphatically that Mr. Redmond cannot be spared unless we close down the civil engineering department.

The CHAIRMAN—With regard to the Engineering Department, can you give us the growth from 1914 to the present time?

Professor SMITH—As far as my memory serves me we had 50 to 60 in 1914. Last session there were from 80 to 100. Nearly half the students in the University were in the engineering department last year.

The CHAIRMAN (to Dr. Earle)—Can you give us approximately the figures in your department?

Dr. EARLE—There were, I think, rather short of 50 students in 1914. We expect to have 80 next term.

After Dr. JORDAN had addressed the Tribunal, Major Morgan asked for non-exemption in the case of two.

The CHAIRMAN—Which two?

Major MORGAN—Mr. Redmond and Dr. Earle.

The Tribunal then considered the matter in private and subsequently the Chairman announced—The decision of the Tribunal is that upon Imperial grounds all six gentlemen are exempt.

MESSRS. J. T. SHAW & CO.

The case of L. S. Rapley was then considered.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Rapley)—You are 33 and married and are manager of Mr. Shaw's outfitting department. The Tribunal has read your papers and we understand that neither you nor Mr. Shaw asks for your exemption, although Mr. Shaw says your going will be inconvenient to him. In the circumstances, Mr. Rapley, you will go. We understand that there are certain matters of family responsibilities which you will want us to go into. Perhaps you will give notice relating to them to Mr. Fletcher.

Mr. RAPLEY—All I want to ask is that I may have a temporary exemption on those grounds.

The CHAIRMAN—We do not exactly know when the men will be going, but it is not immediately. At any rate we give you a month's exemption.

Mr. RAPLEY—Thank you very much.

MESSRS. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

The cases of the assistants of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Company were then considered:—R. D. Wilks and J. H. Donnithorne. Mr. Adamson appeared on behalf of the firm.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Adamson)—Your firm carries on business in shipping and as general merchants and you are general managers of several local industrial companies, the Rope Company, the Green Island Cement Company and China Light and Power. Your European pre-war staff was 17 men and three ladies and you had 40 Portuguese and Chinese. Your staff to-day has been reduced to 14 European men, with six ladies instead of three, and the Portuguese and Chinese have been very considerably increased. Fourteen men have the Colony left for military service.

Mr. ADAMSON—Not including the two now before the Tribunal.

The CHAIRMAN—One member of the staff—Mr. Shewan himself—is absent on the ground of health, and Mr. Statter, who is unfit, has recently gone away on business. In obtaining his passport you undertook that his going should not affect the release of the other gentlemen now before the Tribunal. With regard to Mr. Wilks you do not claim exemption, but you ask for a short delay in the case of Mr. Donnithorne. The Chairman continuing (to Mr. Wilks)—You are 27 and married. Your firm does not ask for any exemption, but you suggest a short temporary exemption. Have you any special reasons for suggesting that? It is not likely that the men who go will go just at present; probably it will not be for some weeks.

Mr. WILKS—I wish to take up the matter of going to London.

The CHAIRMAN—That is a matter entirely for the military authorities. You must approach the military authorities and try to arrange with them. It is not a matter that would take any time to arrange.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Donnithorne)—You are 35 and married and are an electrical engineer. Your firm asks for a short exemption to re-arrange the work and we understand you ask for a short exemption for family reasons.

Major MORGAN asked for non-exemption in both cases.

Mr. ADAMSON—I would like to make a remark about these men. Mr. Donnithorne asked to go last year, but three men were leaving in his department and he could not be released. With regard to Mr. Wilks he was rejected for the volunteers and I think that is the reason he did not go before.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private. Subsequently, the Chairman asked Mr. Wilks if he had been before the Military Service Commission last year, to which Mr. Wilks replied that he approached the members of the firm upon the subject, but Dr. Black turned him down. Continuing, the Chairman said—The Tribunal's decision is that no exemption is granted to Mr. Wilks. You understand, Mr. Wilks, no men are going Home just at present and it will probably be several weeks before they do go. Two months' exemption will be granted in the case of Mr. Donnithorne.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

MRS. F. G. HERRIDGE will be "At Home" on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 18th and 19th instant, at 101, Nathan Road, Kowloon. [2231]

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[2232]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of ALBERT AHWEE otherwise CHAN PAK WAI (陳伯維) late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, and Owner of a DAIRY FARM, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 31st day of July, 1918. All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 16th day of July, 1918.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executor,
Princess Buildings,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong. [2233]

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All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, and must be accompanied by a receipt by the General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1918. [2234]

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THE Undersigned has recently seized in a Cargo Boat alongside a Hongkong Steamer in Canton 40 cases of Firecrackers bearing forged labels of our Chop and Trade Mark which had been Registered in the Hongkong Registration of Trade Marks. It is found that the seized goods were forged and sold to a concern of Hongkong by NG SHEUNG, an Export Merchant of Canton. The forged goods are found to be exceedingly inferior and are now stored in the Chamber of Export Commerce of Canton for reference. We have neither branches nor Agents, and any sale of goods of our brands other than from us is a forgery or infringement. Beware of it!

YUT SHING,
Export Merchants,
Fai King Street,
Canton. [2222]

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic, claimant desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [2235]

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INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE AND HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1918, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th, to the 26th July, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary. [2230]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1918, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th, to FRIDAY, the 26th July, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary. [2231]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1918. [2231]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.30 per Share, subject to deduction of Income-tax, has been declared for the HALF-YEAR ending 30th June, 1918, at rate of 2 3/4 per dollar.

The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th August, 1918, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th July, to SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager. [2232]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 16th JULY, 1918.

THE POST-WAR BOYCOTT OF GERMANY.

The longer the war lasts the more certain it becomes that when Germany is finally beaten on the field of battle her punishment for the terrible crimes she has committed will not be ended. The public opinion of Hongkong upon this subject was expressed in a very emphatic manner at the memorable mass meeting in the City Hall last year, and we doubt very much whether the official phalanx in the Legislative Council would venture to-day, as they did on that occasion, to throw out a motion aiming at the exclusion of the Germans from this Colony if it were brought forward. When we read of the recent resolutions of the Liverpool Cotton Association and the Seamen's Union, and of the decision of the British Government to introduce legislation prohibiting the opening of enemy banks in Great Britain for a term of years after the war, we may be excused a little pride in the fact that this Colony had made up its mind on the question fifteen months ago. Germany has sown the wind and will reap the whirlwind. We cannot forecast the action of the Allied Governments after the war, but the boycott of Germany by our mercantile marine and the resolution of the Liverpool Cotton Association, "that no member or his firm shall trade directly or indirectly with the present enemies of Great Britain for ten years after the war," will have a profound effect. We do not doubt, for a moment, that this attitude expresses the sentiments of the overwhelming majority of business-men in the Allied nations. The Belgians and the French have suffered so much that for a good deal longer than ten years there will be painful reminders in their countries of the atrocities of the Germans. They are not likely to forget and forgive those as soon as peace is signed. Nor will the Italians and the Serbians. As for the Russians, we believe that the Germans are daily making them more implacable enemies.

The assassination of the German Ambassador in Moscow is an earnest of what may be expected in a land where for many years revenge on the oppressor has been considered sweeter than life itself. As for our American allies, their battle-cry of *Liberty* is significant, for it recalls the first of the unspeakable outrages committed against the citizens of the United States by the enemies of humanity. We need have no doubts about the feelings in America, for, although as a nation our cousins are slow to anger, when their righteous indignation has been kindled they will fight to the end for justice. The spirit of the resolutions passed at the Economic Conference of the Allies at Paris will not be forgotten at the Peace Conference. It is, of course, idle to speculate upon the effect in China of all this anti-German sentiment—which is a real factor in trade whatever our local Civil Servants may say to the contrary—but we are satisfied that for at least ten years after the war the Germans will find it very hard indeed to do business in the Far East. They will not have the ships, for we expect the "ton-for-ton" policy to be insisted upon, if only as a tribute to the memory of those thousands of gallant seamen who have been murdered on the high seas; and even when they do have the ships, German sailors will be far from welcome in Allied ports, if, indeed, the ships are granted admittance. It is, perhaps, only one of the storms which show which way the wind is blowing in Great Britain, but it is none the less remarkable that Sir OLIVER LODGE should recognise the fact that even the thirst for knowledge will not overcome the abhorrence of Germans and Germany when the war is over. Sir OLIVER LODGE, when he remembered, has written several books, in which he attempted to interpret the Christian faith. He is a deeply religious man, but obviously he believes in punishment for sin. A recent cable says that this well-known scientist argues that students from Great Britain, the Dominions and America will not resume the habit, after the war, of going to Germany to study the sciences, and has revealed their scientific knowledge. But even in the realm of learning, in practical subjects, the "bread and butter studies," as they have been called—such, for example, as applied chemistry, sentiment will have its effect. Nobody supposes for a moment that the Germans will cease their efforts in practical research when the war is over. At the present time, we know, they have an army of trained chemists seeking substitutes for rubber, copper, animal fats, etc., and whatever happens to the masses in Germany, the nation will retain its faith that wealth can be created by scientific research. It is one of the few articles of faith in Germany, by the way, which contains the truth. Yet, however attractive the instruction in German Universities may be made for foreigners, it will not suffice to outweigh the fact that they are German, and disinclined young men of the Allied nations will decline to attend such centres of learning. They will have no dealings with moral lepers.

The merchant seamen are determined to make Germany pay an additional penalty for each month that the war is prolonged. There is a great deal to be said in favour of the idea, especially as with the added length of this war new and hideous crimes are perpetrated by the foe. But, horrible as each day of warfare is, the very length of the conflict has been of one service to humanity, for it has shown up, in all their hideous deformity, the low morality and brutal ideals of the Prussians. We shall not in the future, as in the past, be anxious for those exchanges of courtesies with which the Germans formerly camouflaged their real intentions. We know now that the cult of hatred towards the Anglo-Saxon race has been fostered by the ruling classes in Germany, and there can be no doubt that all the underground methods of the VON KUEHLMANN of that country will be employed after the war to stir up strife amongst the Allies. We shall ostracise our enemies for a period of years—not because they fought us, for it is our British way to fight an honourable foe and then to offer the hand of friendship; but because the Germans have resorted to methods of warfare that, in the words of the late Lord KITCHENER, are comparable to the barbarous savagery of the Dervishes. For this they will have to pay the penalty.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 26th of June amounted to 62,978 tons and the sales to 62,768 tons.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Friday:—Bubonic plague, 3 (3 deaths); cerebro-spinal fever, 2; diphtheria, 1 (1 death).

The master of No. 15, Ko Shing Street has reported to the Police that early yesterday morning some person or persons unknown broke into his house, and, after forcing open his safe, stole \$1,200 in cash and some clothing and jewellery.

At the concert given by Mr. Denman Fuller at the Helena May Institute last evening the sum of \$200 was realised for the Prisoners-of-War Fund. Amongst the large audience present were H.E. the Governor, Lady May, Sir Ellis Kadoorie and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., and Mrs. Kemp.

A farewell whist-drive and social evening was held in the Sergeants' Mess H.K.S. Bn. R.G.A. on Tuesday to bid farewell to Company Quartermaster-Sergeant H. Ross. A large party of friends attended and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Prizes for the whist-drive were provided through the generosity of the Services' Entertainment Fund and were won by the following:—Ladies, 1st, Mrs. S. M. Tatton; 2nd, Mrs. Davidson. Men, 1st, C.Q.M.S. Hole; 2nd, Mr. Gr. Bradley. The members of the Mess desired to thank the subscribers to the S.E.F. for the kind assistance given on this occasion.

An enjoyable little entertainment was given last night at the Central Police Station, when the members of the Hongkong Police Force assembled to bid farewell to Messrs. Marks, McFall, Stout, Murphy, Murphy, Aitken, Wilson and Kennally, eight members of the Force who are leaving shortly for the front. There was a large gathering, including the Captain Superintendent of Police and his Assistants. A varied programme of vocal and instrumental items was carried through by Messrs. McFall, Stout, Murphy, Crocker, Chelson, Causey, Ashby, Sheverson, Payne and Latimer. Inspector Stuart, in a happy little speech, wished them all the best and to keep up the traditions of the Force while in France. Altogether 69 Police officials had gone on active service and already eight had laid down their lives. Cheers were then called for those about to leave, and after these had been lustily given the gathering separated.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

TIBETANS IN REVOLT.

PEKING, July 13th.

The Chinese Government learns that the Tibetans have revolted. Instructions have been given to the Tschun of Kansu and the Garrison Commissioner of Szechuan to despatch troops for the suppression of the rising.

TOO HOT TO FIGHT.

The unofficial armistice in Hunan is explained by General Wu Peifu as due to the fact that in summer the weather is too hot to fight. He declares that this will not interfere with the Government's military plans.

WATCHING A GENERAL.

The independence of General Feng Yuhsiang is still denied, but the Government has given orders that he be watched.

PROVISIONAL RULER OF SIBERIA.

Horvath has proclaimed himself provisional ruler of Siberia and Russia. It is expected that his Government and the Czech Slovaks will coalesce.

THE SITUATION AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

ALLIED PROCLAMATION.

VLADIVOSTOCK, July 8th.

A proclamation issued by the British, Japanese and American naval commanders here and the representatives of the French Military Mission with the Czech Slovak Army announces that Vladivostock and the vicinity were taken under the temporary protection of the Allied Powers from the 8th.

The Vladivostock Municipality has been re-established and its authority will be recognized by the Allied Forces in the position of the Siberian Provisional Government established here is indeterminate. It is meeting with strong opposition from influential political parties.

A Russian Volunteer Army is being formed locally to co-operate with the Czech-Slovaks.

The Municipality has been re-established at Nikolai.

Four dead Czech-Slovaks were mutilated by Magyars in the recent fight at Nikolai. An International Commission is investigating the matter.—Reuter.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

C.R.C. v. H.K.C.C.

In this league match, played on the C.R.C. ground, the visitors beat the home team by 64 games to 48. Scores:—

Hancock and Cary, beat Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung, 7-4; beat M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo, 8-3; lost to Wong Po Kie and Yew Man Tsun, 6-8.

Kent and Morse lost to Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung, 3-8; lost to M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo, 5-6; beat Wong Po Kie and Yew Man Tsun, 9-2.

Sooters and Jennings lost to Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung, 3-8; beat M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo, 7-4; beat Wong Po Kie and Yew Man Tsun, 6-8.

CIVIL SERVICE "B" v. STONE CUTTERS.

The Stonecutters' team won this league match on the Civil Service ground on Saturday by 52 games to 47. Scores:—

Green and Hortop beat Carter and Lyle, 7-4; beat Clark and R. R. Wood, 8-3; beat Edmonds and Haskett, 9-2.

Dunbar and White beat Carter and Lyle, 6-5; beat Clark and R. R. Wood, 5-5; beat Edmonds and Haskett, 7-4.

Lawrence and Knight lost to Carter and Lyle, 1-10; lost to Clark and Wood, 3-9; lost to Edmonds and Haskett, 5-8.

DIED IN EACH OTHER'S ARMS.

A GRIM TRAGEDY.

A report has been made to the Police of a tragedy which occurred on Friday in the village of Chung Yuk Ching. The master of the Ho Kye shop in Shan Wai, near Castle Peak Bay, states that his wife, aged 19, and his brother's wife, aged 17, wearing their best apparel and most costly jewellery, left their homes and went to Chung Yuk Ching village. As they did not return for some hours the husbands were in search of them, but failed to find any trace of them.

Later, two bodies, clasping each other's arms, were found floating in a pond in the neighbourhood of the village, and were identified as those of the two missing women. It is believed they committed suicide by throwing themselves into the water.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Some excitement was created on Saturday night, when a man was seen by some people in the Post Office launch, to jump off the Praya into the sea. The launch immediately made for the scene and rescued the man.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, the man was charged with attempting to commit suicide.

It was stated by a representative of the Nan Yang Tobacco Factory that defendant, who was an employee, had suddenly developed an unsound mind and behaved in a very strange manner.

Mr. J. R. Wood adjourned the case for a week, and ordered defendant in the meantime to be kept under medical supervision.

MURDER OF A MISSIONARY.

ANGLO-CHINESE COMPLICATIONS.

Serious diplomatic complications threaten to develop between the Chinese and British authorities in Peking in connection with the recent murder of Mr. Graham, a British missionary. It is stated that the unfortunate man was killed by Chinese pirates about two months ago while proceeding to Fukien from Chekiang. At the time the incident was reported, says the *Mainichi* correspondent at Peking, Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, took up the matter with the Chinese Government, demanding that speedy measures be taken against the pirates. A month and a half passed without any response being made, whereupon the British Minister is said to have informed the Chinese Government that Great Britain intended to dispatch a gunboat to the waters frequented by the pirate vessel. This proposal the Chinese Government refused to entertain on the ground that the serious domestic unrest left it without any warship available for the purpose. Owing to this refusal of the Chinese Government to take co-operative action, Britain was obliged to act independently.

The Chinese authorities in Chekiang province, regarding the action of the British warship as an infringement of China's sovereignty, applied to the Peking Government, which formally lodged a protest with the British Minister in connection with this application, but the latter has ignored the protest, which he regards as preposterous from a Government which has shown such negligence during the last two months in regard to British representations. The British Minister further takes the line, according to the *Mainichi* correspondent, that the Chinese Government gave tacit approval to independent action by the British warship.

THE WAR.

FRENCH FIGHT SUCCESSFUL ACTION

THE OPERATIONS IN ALBANIA.

ITALIANS DISPERSE RETREATING ENEMY COLUMNS.

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH AND GERMAN ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, July 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off raiders eastward of Ypres.

Hostile artillery were active northward of Albert, westward of Kemmel Hill, and southward and south-eastward of Ypres.

Our artillery were active at a number of points.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, July 13th.

11.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed an attempted raid southward of Bucquoy.

Hostile artillery were active southward of Arras.

There was no air-fighting yesterday owing to rainstorms and clouds. Our night-fliers dropped four tons of bombs.

LONDON, July 13th.

7.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states that of 800 prisoners which the Australians captured on July 14th a large proportion were reported sick the following day, and were found to be suffering from a high fever, culminating in complete prostration, which is partly attributable to malnutrition brought on by short rations. The Germans call this sickness "Flanders fever," which is more serious than the Spanish influenza.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH ACTION.

PARIS, July 14th.

A communiqué states:—A successful action north and south of Longpont advanced our positions eastward. We crossed the Havières, despite enemy resistance, capturing 30 prisoners.

Our captures in the Montdidier region on Friday now exceed 600 prisoners, and 80 machine-guns.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH ADVANCE POSTS

ADVANCED.

PARIS, July 13th.

A communiqué states:—During the night between Montdidier and the Oise our advanced posts advanced 500 metres in the region of Porte Farm.

ACCOUNT OF FRENCH ADVANCE.

LONDON, July 13th.

5.15 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters says the advance mentioned in Friday night's communiqué secured possession of the entire Rouvrelli plateau, which gives capital observation over enemy movements along the main roads, also in Moreuil and Mailly-Raineval, in the neighbourhood of which very severe fighting occurred at the end of March and beginning of April.

Yesterday's artillery preparation was so accurate that the trees in small woods were reduced to matchwood and a widespread network of barbed wire was blown into an awful tangle. The French assault was launched in face of an incessant fire from hundreds of German machine-guns hidden in strong emplacements.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FAMOUS FRENCH AIRMAN KILLED.

PARIS, July 14th.

The famous airman Lieut. Beaumont has been killed as the result of a collision in the air.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH AERIAL RECORDS.

LONDON, July 13th.

The Press Bureau announce:—For the year ending July 30th on the Western Front alone the British destroyed 2,150 aircraft and drove down 1,033.

The Air Force, in conjunction with the Navy, shot down 823. During the same period 1,064 British machines were missing; also 82 working with the Navy.

From April to June, on the Italian Front, the British destroyed 105 and drove down six enemy machines. Thirteen British machines were missing. At Salonika from January to June we destroyed 21 and drove down 13. Four British machines were missing.

From March to June, in Egypt and Palestine, we destroyed 26 and drove down 15 enemy machines. Ten British machines were missing.

The British, therefore, during the year brought down over 4,000 enemy aircraft, while our missing machines slightly exceeded 1,000.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RESTRICTING MOVEMENTS OF ENEMY SUBMARINES.

LONDON, July 13th.

Sir Eric Geddes, in a speech in London, said the extension and improvement in mine-laying were gradually restricting the movements of enemy submarines. A barrage of mines stretches from Norway to Scotland, there were British mines in Heligoland Bight, and also a barrage across the Channel. German photographs in the possession of the Admiralty confirmed that Zeebrugge harbour entrance was completely blocked. They also showed that destroyers came out from Zeebrugge, not from the Canal but from the side of the Mole outside. We visited Heligoland Bight almost daily on, over or under the water.

As an example of daily events on the High Seas Sir Eric Geddes told how six trawlers off Iceland were attacked by a submarine which fired 100 shots, but the trawlers knocked out one of her guns, hit her again, then she dived, and it was impossible to tell whether the submarine sank. He also told how an enemy submarine, discovered by a certain method, was hunted for 72 hours, many charges were dropped upon her, and she was finally compelled to come to the surface and surrender.

Italian front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE OPERATIONS IN ALBANIA.

ENEMY SUFFER HEAVILY IN RETREAT.

PARIS, July 14th.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—The enemy suffered heavily in the retreat in Albania.

We are now holding a line near the junction of the Tomorica and Devoll.

RETREATING ENEMY COLUMNS DISPERSED.

LONDON, July 13th.

9.25 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—We maintain contact with the new enemy line northward of the Semini. We dispersed retreating enemy columns northward of Berat.

Our prisoners since July 6th exceed 500.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALIANS REPULSE ATTEMPTED ATTACK.

LONDON, July 13th.

9.25 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—We repulsed an attempted attack southward of Sasso Rosso.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REDUCTION OF MEAT RATION IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, July 14th.

The German meat ration will be reduced at the end of August from 250 to 200 grammes for towns of over 100,000 inhabitants, and at smaller places the inhabitants will receive less.

FALL OF BASTILLE ANNIVERSARY.

PARIS, July 14th.

The anniversary of the Fall of the Bastille was celebrated most enthusiastically. Detachments of all the Allied Armies, amid the cheers of a huge crowd, marched past President Poincaré on the Bois Boulogne to Place Concorde.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

BUENOS AIRES, July 14th.

The four thousand ton British steamer *Indiana* has been sunk as the result of a collision. The crew were saved.

"SPANISH INFLUENZA" IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, July 14th.

The *Telegraf* states that thousands in German industrial districts are suffering from the so-called "Spanish influenza." It is really a disease of hunger and exhaustion. Numerous deaths occur daily. Eight thousand school-children in Berlin are affected.

VICTORY FOR PRUSSIAN MILITARISM.

FALL OF KUEHLMANN LAST HOPE OF SPEEDY PEACE.

ZÜRICH, July 14th.

The Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung* declares that the fall of Baron Kuehlmann is a complete victory for Prussian militarism and extinguishes the last hope of a speedy peace. It must clearly be ascertained whether Berlin and Vienna still agree over war-aims and upon a continuance of the war. The German Army Command alone cannot dictate to Austria for what and how long she must fight.

EARLIER CABLES.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVIKS DISARMED ON MURMAN COAST.

COPENHAGEN, July 13th.

A message from Vardoe says that 2,000 Bolsheviki arrived on the Murman Coast. Counter-Revolutionaries surrounded their train and made them prisoners, disarmed them, and subsequently allowed them to return to Moscow.

LATEST CABLES.

ANGLO-FRENCH PROPAGANDA AFFECTS SOVIET TROOPS.

AMSTERDAM, July 13th.

At Moscow M. Trotsky told the All-Russian Congress of Soviets that the unity of Soviet troops was suffering as a result of the Anglo-French propaganda, and that part had deserted to the enemy. BOLSHEVIKS FAR FROM SUPPRESSING REVOLUTIONARIES.

AMSTERDAM, July 14th.

The *Westfaelische Zeitung's* Correspondent at Kiev states that the Bolsheviki at Moscow are far from suppressing the revolutionaries. They are only holding their own with the assistance of the Lettish guards.

EARLIER CABLES.

"THE GOD OF BRUTE FORCE" PRIME MINISTER SAYS IT MUST FOREVER BE BROKEN.

LONDON, July 14th.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner in honour of the Canadian editors now visiting the country, under the auspices of the Ministry of Information, and, in paying a tribute to Canada's effort, mentioned that Canada, since the beginning of the war had manufactured fifty-five million shells, and forty-five million cartridge cases.

Continuing, the Prime Minister said:—We engaged the Empire in a war when we had no time to consult the Dominions, but the latter had approved, and henceforth they were entitled to be consulted on our policy beforehand. That was a change due to the war, and hence the Imperial War Cabinet was a reality. The Dominions must also have a voice in settling the conditions of peace equally with Great Britain. The consultations last year and this year showed that we were pretty well agreed on this subject. There must be no haggard-mugger peace. It must be a real, not a fraudulent, peace. Germany had waged three wars, and each time had added to her strength, encouraging her to the next war. If this war added a single yard to her territory, a single cubit to her stature, a single iota to her strength, it would simply raise the ideal of militarism for which the world is now being sacrificed. Therefore, it was important that the Dominions and ourselves should be in complete accord. The god of brute force must forever be broken and burnt in its own furnace.

ITALIAN GENERALS RETIRED.

LONDON, July 13th.

The Italian Military Bulletin announces that Generals Cadorna and Cappello have been retired with loss of rank and pay.

General Cappello commanded the Second Army in the battle in October last year.

"THE DAMNED."

The damned in this war are those who are serving only themselves. *Daily Mail*, April 26th, 1918.

John Smith, a rising artist, with a few hundred pounds in the bank, threw up his commissions and joined up in the autumn of 1914. He became a second-lieutenant, but his C.O. was a wealthy man, and the mess bills were so high that Smith found it impossible to make both ends meet and was compelled to dig into his modest savings in order to maintain his wife and family with any decency.

Three years later he was invalided out on account of ill-health contracted on active service; he was given a silver badge, and his health was ruined for life. He tried to do some of his old work, but the men who had stayed at home had cornered the market, besides, Smith was too ill to go into the arena and shout his own words.

His wife had moved to a tiny flat, his children were underfed—milk being a luxury and other nourishing foods impossible for a man in his financial circumstances; their clothes were shabby, their boots unground, the price of children's clothing having risen beyond the means of an invalided officer. His wife was thin and worn from the fatigue and the strain.

A grateful country, assessing his disability at 20 per cent. of a possible total, gave John Smith £35 per annum, with leave to beg for a little more on compassionate grounds if he were so minded.

Taking advantage of Mr. Smith's refusal to impose conscription, James Jones, a healthy and well-nourished man of 30, when war broke out strained his borrowing capacities to the limit and acquired the possession of a number of tramp steamers at a low cost; these he sold to the Government at several times their value. On the profits he built munition works, and, as they say in America, "stung the Government good and plenty." As a munition-works owner he became an "indispensable."

He has now moved to a large country house well outside the air-raid zone, his wife wears expensive furs, and his boys are going to Harrow and afterwards to Oxford.

James Jones, one of the "damned," is chuckling to himself at the idea of escaping military service. If John Smith were to ask James Jones for a job, Jones would sit at his desk with a cigar in his mouth and patronise him.

But James Jones and his breed will increase and multiply—they can afford to while John Smith and his kind will sink deeper and deeper into misery and want.

The damned in this war are those who are serving only themselves. Possibly, but John Smith, wondering how he is to pay his rent and buy food for his family, sometimes wonders whether a little ready cash would not compensate for ethical damnation.

Do you blame him? And do you wonder why he and his friends are going to vote against the "Old Gang" at the general election?

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SINN FEIN PLOT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 27th.

The Government statement on the Irish-American-German plot in Ireland has been sufficient to convince every reasonable man of the connection of Sinn Fein with the conspiracy. The *not d'ordre* in anti-Ministerial circles and the Nationalists' camp is to treat the official narrative as "bold and unconvincing" because it does not contain full corroborative details, but it is obvious that a wise discretion must be allowed the Government in this matter. To publish all the facts as they would be brought out in evidence in a court of law would inevitably give available information to the enemy, and would also assist the revolutionary element in Ireland by affording a clue to the sources of information whereby the plot was discovered.

There can be no question that the Government possess complete evidence of the complicity of the Sinn Fein leaders with the Germans that is simply overwhelming; and public opinion in this country is absolutely behind the authorities in the course they have taken, and moreover, will support any further measures they may deem advisable to take for the security of the country.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

Looking at the state of Ireland during the last four years and at the present time it is lamentable to note how completely that unhappy country is under the domination of political intrigues. The country is sadden from top to bottom with politics; and the immediate differences and ultimate aims of the rival factions and parties are embittered and intensified by age-long religious animosities. To-day the bitter gibe holds good that the Irish are always "fighting like devils for conciliation, and hating each other for the love of God."

Meanwhile the best spirits among the Nationalists are cutting themselves apart from Sinn Fein, and dropping the unholy alliance they contracted with that sinister organisation so as to resist conscription. As for the priests, lately so bellicose, they are "lying low," probably in obedience to the instructions of their ordinaries, or it may be, as some think, at the bidding of the Vatican.

THE HUN IN SPOT.

A very considerable impetus has been given to the movement in progress for some time to purge British sports clubs of Hun members by the decision of Hurlingham to ostracise every man of German birth—rowing and yachting clubs as well as other branches of sport took this course long ago; and I understand that the conditions governing Henley Regatta are to be revised with the same end in view.

Within the last few days assistance has been obtained unexpectedly from no less a personage than the Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, whose opinion of British sportsmen is published by the *Kiel Yacht Nachrichten* as follows:—"I have lived and worked with the English for years," said the Kaiser's brother, "have played tennis with them, and sailed with them; but everything they do, even in sports and games, is done with the exclusive object of getting on top by every manner of trick. Pure pleasure in the game is unknown to them. They are only acquainted with sheer selfishness and brutal egotism. The only thing that will bring them to reason is brute force."

CRITICISM INDEED!

Those who recollect Prince Henry of Prussia in his travels in the Far East as the representative of the "Mailed fist" will, no doubt, be interested in this criticism of his opinion of us. But what is the fact that it is the opinion of a Prince? "A man which has never learned how to play the game" either in sport or in war.

GIANT AEROPLANES.

In their latest raid on London the Germans have used Gotha's of enormous power and size. The wings measure 131 feet from tip to tip. Each has three engines of 300 horse-power, or 900 horse-power in all. A crew of eight or nine men may be carried quite easily, though only from three to five are sent across on these bombing expeditions, so as to leave the full lifting capacity of the machine for the murderous cargo of explosives.

When you hear these giant Gothas crossing the coast and passing across the night sky the noise resembles a threshing machine on a farm; but, of course, when the guns of the London defences get to work the whirr of the raiders' mighty propellers and the throb of their engines are drowned in the roar of the artillery. All the time the searchlights are to be seen trying to "spot" the enemy up among the stars, as it were, and what with the crescendo of sound, the flashes of the bursting shells, and the beams of the searchlights a raid now is a fearful and wonderful thing, like hell let loose in the firmament of heaven.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NO TALK WITH GERMANS AMERICAN LABOUR SOLID.

Picture to yourself a combination of the oratory of Sir Frederick Smith and the "drive" of Mr. Winston Churchill, with the manners of a duke, and you will have a good idea of Mr. George L. Berry, a leading member of the United States Labour Mission which has been watching Britain at war during the past three weeks. He is one of the most remarkable of the many remarkable products that organised Labour in any country has ever turned out. Ask him to tell you the story of his remarkable career—He is 38 years old—and the first thing you are likely to hear is that he "never went to school a day in his life." He was a mountain boy in Eastern Tennessee, the son of humble parents so poor that at the age of 9 he had wandered from home in search of a livelihood into the neighbouring State of Mississippi. There, in the city of Jackson, for the succeeding five years he was "devil" in the machine-room of a daily newspaper. A great American journalist once said that the only way to run a successful newspaper was for the proprietor to sleep in his office. George Berry, long before he entered his "teens," must have been imbued with the same idea, for during his career as a printer's "devil" the only bed he knew was in the machine-room of the *Jackson Daily News*.

A real Labour leader, one who has laboured, no mere talking delegate.

After learning the painter's trade amid these primitive conditions Mr. Berry entered upon that phase of his life which, he says, is like the one Jack London went through. He became a tramp. "Jack London was a regular tramp troupe," explains Berry, "and I was tramp printer. There isn't a very big difference." Berry tramped and tramped, printing all the time, till he went (as Americans say) "as far as you can go in our country without getting your feet wet." He tramped to California. Now a man in years and stature, Berry struck out for a man's job in his craft, and eventually became mechanical superintendent of one of the largest printing establishments on the Pacific coast—the *San Francisco Magazine* of San Francisco.

There he presently attracted national attention by carrying into execution a project whereby the State of California was to furnish free text-books to every schoolboy and schoolgirl in the commonwealth. In 1906 the Printing Pressmen's, Machinists', and Assistants' Union called him to its presidency, and for the past twelve years without interruption he has devoted himself to the affairs of that organisation, which numbers 35,000 members. His proudest achievement is the foundation of the town of Pressmen's Home, near Rogersville, Tennessee, where he has built for the men engaged in the mechanical branch of newspaper production a Home for the Aged, a school for active members, and a sanatorium, including a tubercularis institute that a great hospital might be proud to have. For many years nearly 50% of the recorded printing trades members of the American printing trades have been due to phthisis and tubercularis. "Pressmen's Home" represents an investment of \$250,000, and, with the exception of \$15,000 contributed by Mr. Berry and some of his personal friends, it was built entirely out of funds contributed by his great union.

Mr. Berry is going to be Governor of Tennessee some day, and State Governors in America often reach the White House at Washington. In 1914 only 82 votes separated him from the "original Wilson man" in Tennessee. Berry enjoys the friendship and confidence of the President, who appointed him one of Labour's representatives on the National Council of Defense for the duration of the war. He is in the forefront of the American Labour leaders who are for victory at all costs, and will parley over peace with no Hun but a beaten Hun.

WHAT THE EXPERTS THINK.

Naturally, these huge Gothas have set the experts discussing the relative merits and demerits of small and large aeroplanes. Opinion inclines to the view that the medium-sized machine is "the best."

because it is now so maneuvered when attacked, it is more difficult to hit a target for the gunners. This argument finds support in the fact that in the Whitcomb raid the Huns lost seven Gothas out of thirty which crossed the coast. Long ago we built machines quite as powerful as anything turned out in Germany; and it is satisfactory to know that they cannot teach us anything about aircraft construction. On the contrary, we have some surprises in store for them before the Summer is over.

THE RETURN OF THE BICYCLE.

One result of the shortage of petrol is the prohibition of motoring for pleasure. Policemen can (and do every day) pull people up and make them show that the motor they are using is required for a genuine business purpose. Joy-riding is a thing of the past. Petrol is reserved for the Army, and civilians do not count. For this reason the "push" bicycle has come into its own again. The main roads are now full of cyclists, reminding one of the brave days of twenty years ago, before the advent of the motor, when the bicycle was the fastest thing on the highway. H. B.

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[BY MAJ.-GEN. SIR. F. B. MAURICE, K.C.M.G.]

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SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	On 18th July, 3 P.M.
WIMAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	KUIKOW	On 19th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	KAIFONG	On 21st July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	SUNGKIANG	On 22nd July, Noon.

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